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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 August 1985

**EAST EUROPE REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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ALBANIA

AWP PAPER VIEWS 'FIASCO' OF GENEVA TALKS

AU241616 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Arben Karapici article: "Complete Fiasco of the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the so-called reduction of medium- and long-range nuclear arms and the militarization of space ended on Tuesday, 16 July. Despite the advertising by the United States and the Soviet Union of their secret and military bargainings, they could not cover up the reality of the state of affairs and their behind-the-scenes aims in Geneva. The American news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS was obliged to admit "the lack of progress on an understanding on the limitation of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space." The same thing was admitted by TASS, adding at the end of the news item the well-known Soviet justification of "lack of will and desire by the Americans" in the talks.

Under the circumstances, to hoodwink the European public opinion and to save the Soviet-American stunt in Geneva from Discredit, (they need it as a permanent institution for their secret negotiations) the representatives of the imperialist militaristic diplomacies of Washington and Moscow dressed the results of their talks in the garb of reciprocal accusations: The American Kampelman declared at a press conference that "the talks were long and difficult," and for that he blamed the Soviets. He admitted that "the two sides can arrive at a compromise", naturally with Soviet determination. On the other hand, in Washington yesterday the White House spokesman Larry Speakes issued an official statement of the American Government in which it said that the United States" has high hopes of the constructive attitude of the Soviet Union" in future negotiations and agreed to resume the talks at the beginning of September. The Soviet chief delegate, Karpov, said the same thing and blamed the Americans. The two superpowers peddled themselves as the most authentic defenders of the security of the people and countries of Europe, a security which they claim will be achieved through agreement on the limitation of nuclear and strategic armaments and space weapons.

In this round of the Geneva talks it is evident from the status quo of the talks that they were organized simply for the hegemonic and aggressive political aims of Washington and Moscow. There is no other explanation for the by now well-known fact that the two superpowers return time and again

to discuss their military agreements on arms limitations precisely at a time when both sides have greatly exceeded the so-called limitations approved in these agreements. It was the case this time, too, that while they were talking in Geneva about limiting space weapons, Pentagon statements announced that in coming years the United States would spend 44 billion more than planned for the "Star Wars" program.

What is evident in these bargainings between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva, which start, stop, and start again, is that neither in the Soviet Union nor in the United States has there ever been any desire as regards the so-called limiting of nuclear and strategic arms, nor will there ever be. Past and present experience of their increasing nuclear and strategic armaments to the extreme, tells us that it serves the intensification of their aggressive and hegemonic policies and the military might that we see materialized in Europe and other regions of the world. The Geneva talks were not able to conceal that they were a fiasco in light of the harsh reality. The Soviet-American talks are designed to legitimize the dictates and military superiority of the United States and the Soviet Union on the peoples and countries of Europe.

The talks in question are part of an immense imperialistic plot, which does not benefit true disarmament and security. On the contrary, it is against disarmament and security, it is against peace and the reduction of tension; it is for the increased military presence and the interventions of the United States of America and of the Soviet Union in our continent. These developments, as before, categorically prove the thesis of the AWP that the political and military agreements of the superpowers always result in increasing the dangers and in pressures on the peoples. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "The situation today is not calm all-round efforts are being made by American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism to subjugate the peoples so that they may establish everywhere their law of the exploitation and domination of peoples."

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ALBANIA

KAPILLANI REVIEWS HOXHA ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY

AU201450 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Jun 85 pp 15-22

[Muhamet Kapllani article: "Inspirer, Architect, and Implementer of the Strategy and Tactics of our Foreign Policy of Proletarian Principles"]

[Text] As an important revolutionary achievement in the international arena in defense of the interests of socialism in our country and of the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples, the foreign policy of the party and of our socialist state constitutes one of the greatest achievements of our people's revolution, which gave birth to the Albanian state of the people's democracy. Our state was born during the time of great upheavals caused by World War II, when a bitter class struggle was being waged on a national and international plane to consolidate and further the emancipatory, democratic, and antifascist revolutionary achievements. But at a time when the smell of gunpowder was still hovering over Europe and the entire world, and following the destruction of the fascist powers and the perceptible weakening of European imperialism, the United States of America emerged with the claim of establishing its domination all over the world. It took into its own hand the ragged banner of anticomunism, uniting around itself all the international imperialist reaction which was seeking to preserve and strengthen the capitalist system of colonial exploitation, to annihilate socialism and to restore the ancient reactionary regimes where they had existed, and to halt and suppress the revolutionary liberation movement which had risen throughout the world. Under these conditions, the acute and unequivocal question was raised to resolute oppose U.S.-led imperialism. Any other stand would have led to the danger of losing freedom and independence.

Led by the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, socialist Albania accepted and permitted no concessions, accepted no reconciliation, and made no compromises whatsoever in the face of the imperialist onslaught. Socialist Albania did not relinquish the ideals for which it had fought and shed its blood. Time has proven that this stand of our party and state, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, was the only correct and victorious one, not the road of concessions and subjugation to imperialism, not the road of unprincipled compromises with imperialism, on which the Yugoslav revisionists embarked quickly, and propagated with such passion, later on, by the Khrushchevite revisionists and all the other opportunists who sank in the revisionist morass and embarked

on a counterrevolutionary course. Led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, our party showed through its living example, and through the living example of the people, that the peoples must resist and oppose imperialism, be it old or new, and must struggle to unmask and to defeat to the last its political, ideologic, economic, and military efforts if they wish to preserve their freedom and independence and advance on the road of social progress.

Speaking about the foreign policy of our party and state and Comrade Enver Hoxha's great contribution in its elaboration and implementation, one cannot fail to take into account the difficult national and international circumstances in which this policy was worked out and implemented. On the road of the determined defense of the lofty interests of the party, the people, freedom, independence, national sovereignty, and social progress, with correctness, a principled stand, and rare clarity, Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the deserved answer and blow to the conspiracies of the Anglo-American missions during the national liberation struggle. This political and diplomatic struggle will remain one of the most brilliant pages of the Albanian and international revolutionary diplomacy. This struggle did not take place in elegant salons, but in the mountains and on the plains, in the huts of our valiant and freedom-loving people, where the war was being waged. This is why we say that the foreign policy of the new Albanian stage begins to take its shape with the creation of the Communist Party of Albania and in the flames of the national liberation struggle. This policy was to adopt a profound proletarian substance later on, in defense of the lofty interests of the people and of the socialist homeland, as well as in defense of the great cause of the struggle of the peoples. And in all these achievements lie precisely Comrade Enver Hoxha's political and philosophical thinking, revolutionary deed, and the argumentative, persuasive, and mobilizing force of his word and deed.

In the reports, speeches, writings, in the entire deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we find a limitless wealth of profound dialectical and Marxist-Leninist analyses on the development of international life. The breadth and depth of his thinking, accompanied by a wealth of information on the major problems of international development, give to these analyses a political-documentary character, as well as a generalizing, complete, and comprehensive character of great knowledgeable and orientating value, with precise and reasoned answers about the causes, significance, and consequences of this or that event and the prospects of international developments.

One of the fundamental features of our foreign policy, created and implanted by Comrade Enver Hoxha, is the complete conformity between the Marxist-Leninist principles on which this foreign policy rests on the strategic plane, on the one side, and its guidance by the same principles also on the tactical plane, in every practical stand. This feature is a testimony to the superiority of our foreign policy, a clear and open policy of proletarian principles, a policy which openly tells the truth to the world, regardless of the fact that it may not be to someone's liking. Comrade Enver has stressed that "every state and every people with whom they may disagree, in the same way that the latter have a right to oppose the ideas of the former when they do not approve of them." (Enver Hoxha, "Our foreign policy is an open one, it is a policy of proletarian principles," Tirana 1974, p 20).

In accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, our party and state have placed the principle of total independence at the foundation of their foreign policy, in all fields, political, economic, ideological, military, social, and so forth. The implementation of this principle has given our foreign policy its essential feature of the correct policy of a genuine socialist state, a policy that has never placed the interests of a particular moment over the interests of defending the country's freedom and independence, or over the interests of the great cause of the struggle of the peoples. The party and Comrade Enver have never allowed our foreign policy to shift, no matter how slightly, from its principled positions, to divest itself from its principledness, at any time, under any circumstance, or for the sake of no matter what alliance or development.

The consistent implementation of our active foreign policy rests on that close and dialectical link that the party and Comrade Enver have always seen between internal and foreign policy, between the internal situation and the tasks for the construction of socialism and the country's defense, on the one hand, and the situations and events happening in the world at large, on the other. "The party," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "has followed and analyzed events, the creation of new situations, and the movements and intentions of the various forces operating in the international arena with great attention, and has always adopted correct and principled positions, in full accordance with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, our national interests, and the interests of the revolution and of the liberation of the peoples." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh AWP Congress," p 185).

Referring to concrete situations, developments, actions, and manifestations, the party and Comrade Enver have concretely and consistently warned about the potential dangers of the hegemonic policy and militaristic course pursued by the two superpowers, a policy that is leading the world toward a new conflagration. But they have never looked at the possibility of world war as an inevitability. Comrade Enver Hoxha has drawn the known conclusion that the world is indeed pregnant with the possibility of general war, but is also pregnant with the possibility of national liberation wars and revolution. This correct Marxist-Leninist conclusion is important in determining appropriate positions and the active policy to be pursued in the current exacerbated international situation, because the only correct and fully feasible policy lies in opposition to the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, and in unmasking and defeating their hegemonic, militaristic, and aggressive plans.

In the same way that the line of opposition against imperialism, social imperialism, and reaction has been consistently pursued, our party and country have also consistently pursued the line of resolute support for liberation and revolutionary movements, of the efforts and struggles of the peoples for freedom, democracy, and social progress.

That is why our socialist state's policy is a policy of defending the truth and justice in present-day international relations. And this is being done not only in a humanistic sense, but in a more profound political, moral, and philosophical sense. Marxism-Leninism, the science of the revolution, is the theoretical and philosophical foundation on which rests the correctness

of the cause for which our foreign policy is militating, but there is also another broader social foundation, which in our country is represented by the socialist order of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is a well-known fact that foreign policy is a direct continuation and reflection of domestic policy. Socialist Albania provides an authentic example in this direction. Implementing a correct domestic policy in building socialism and defending the country, Albania has been transformed from the poorest country in Europe, which it once was, a country dependent on foreigners for everything, into an advanced and independent socialist country, into the homeland of a people who are free from any social and spiritual oppression, into a country of growing wellbeing for everyone. It is more than natural that such a country should pursue a foreign policy that is imbued from beginning to end with a democratic spirit also in building its international relations.

Our party and state adhere to the view that all peoples, be they large or small, must be equal in international relations and that international policy should not become a monopoly of the superpowers. That is why our party and state are in favor of an active as opposed to a passive policy, that is why they are in favor of being direct participants and of exerting a direct influence in events, instead of remaining mere passive observers of international developments. Comrade Enver teaches us that it is absolutely wrong to remain inactive and silent when others are acting to the detriment of other peoples and states, or to accept, as some may wish, that because a country may be small in size or population, it would be pretentious to have one's own say, to defend what is right, or to come out with one's own views in front of "the big ones." False modesty and the opportunistic spirit of a slave are alien to the policy of the Albanian state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is primarily opposed to American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, other imperialists, and all international reaction, because they are responsible for oppressive and plundering wars, they are responsible for the quarrels, divisions, and conspiracies on our globe, because they are responsible for hunger and misery on a world scale, but also because they wish to dictate and to make the law in every aspect of international relations. Comrade Enver has thoroughly and boldly unmasked all the reactionary theories invented by them, such as the theory of "world interdependence," "the international division of labor," "the restructuring of international economic relations," and so forth. In fact, these pseudo theories are intended to preserve the status quo of those unjust international balances making possible the exploitation of the peoples by the monopolies and multinationals, to open up the way to the political, economic, and military expansion of the superpowers, and to perpetuate the system of the domination and exploitation of the peoples.

Our country's irreconcilable attitude toward American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism fully coincides with the sentiments and interests of the peoples and of democratic countries to which the policy of the superpowers--as Comrade Enver Hoxha has constantly pointed out--causes serious concern and a real threat to peace and international security.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has made and continues to make its contribution to the cause of peace also through its firm position of refusing any links with any of the imperialist military blocs. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people have denounced the aggressive nature of political and military groups like NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Ours is a policy that opposes any form of aggression, plundering wars, colonial exploitation, diktat, hegemony, tutelage, national oppression, and racial discrimination.

These principles are accompanied in our foreign policy by efforts to strengthen friendship with those peoples and countries which nurture the same sentiments and respect the independence and sovereignty of our country. Such a policy surely attracts the friendship and respect not only of friends, but also of those whose political convictions differ from ours, but who respect a people who know how to respect themselves and others.

The force of the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania lies in the fact that it consistently and resolutely defends its own just cause, as well as the sacred and beloved cause of all the peoples. It is not a policy of circumstances, but a policy of proletarian principles. It does not spring from a secret backstage diplomacy or mysterious negotiations, a diplomacy of auctioning the interests of one's own country or those of other countries. In the greeting addressed to the people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, Comrade Enver Hoxha defines this important direction of our foreign policy: "We have never allowed the principles of our foreign policy to be trampled by chance circumstances. We have taken and do take into consideration international political and economic circumstances, but in our relations with other countries, in all our positions, we have been guided by Marxist-Leninist principles, because they are the key to a correct understanding and evaluation of world events, of circumstances that are being created, and of the intrigues and intentions of imperialism toward the aspiration of the revolutionary forces, of the peoples, and of the proletariat in every country and throughout the world." (Enver Hoxha, "Greeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania," brochure, Tirana 1984, p 27)

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect, leader, and implementer of the policy of our socialist country's total independence and unlimited sovereignty. As the distinguished leader and embodiment of the nation's aspirations, he has implanted deeply in the minds and hearts of all Albanians the great lesson of history, that they should place their freedom and independence above all else. This has raised the sentiments of patriotism to unprecedented heights and given these sentiments of patriotism a profound socialist essence during the years of the party. He has taught the party and the people how to build socialism and how to defend their country relying on their own forces, how to be proud of our country, and how to never bow to the foreigners.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is also the architect, leader, and implementer of the internationalist policy of our party and of our socialist state, resolutely supporting the struggle of the peoples and of the revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist forces throughout the world.

The foreign policy of our party and state thus carries two lofty traits which complement each other and represent two sides of the same medal: socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the same way that our leader himself, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was as much an ardent internationalist as he was of fiery patriot.

Our people, small in numbers but valiant, have never bothered anyone in their millenia-long history, but they always had to face up to consecutive hordes and invasion, whose intentions were frequently to eliminate the Albanians. But the Albanian people have survived owing to their battles and their undaunted spirit of resistance, emerging like a phoenix from the flames of battles. The Albanians are an ancient people with unequaled vitality, a people who were reborn in the years of Enver Hoxha's party, and during these past 40 years they have occupied the place they deserve in the community of nations.

If the Albanian fortress has successfully defeated for 40 years on end the unending onslaughts of the enemies, their interference, blockades, pressure, and intrigues of all kinds, this was achieved, among other things, due to the foreign policy of our party and of our socialist state, a foreign policy that has been in the service of the defense of the country and its lofty interests.

The principles and bold stands of socialist Albania toward international problems and events, its resolute struggle against American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, and all reaction, the uncompromising and irreconcilable struggle against modern revisionism of all hues, Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese, Eurocommunist, and against political and ideological opportunism in general have been our country's salvation.

This principled policy worked out by Comrade Enver Hoxha and the activity of our state in the international arena have given Albania an honorable name, placing it among the most progressive forces of our time, among those who are really contributing to strengthen peace and are for the progress and emancipation of all mankind.

The bourgeois and revisionist propaganda have been saying loudly for a long time that Albania is supposedly an isolated country because it has no diplomatic relations with the superpowers, because it is against economic and military integration with them, and because it is rejecting the system of capitalist aid and credits. But our party and Comrade Enver have made it frequently clear that we are not building our country with credits and debts, but with our own wealth and through the efforts of our people, who do not permit the country's freedom and independence to be put up for auction. And life itself has fully shown the correctness of this policy.

But while we reject the bourgeois mentality according to which no state can progress standing on its own feet, we are in favor of the development of normal trade, without discrimination, on the basis of mutual interest, we are in favor of valuable cultural exchanges, and so forth. It is the bourgeois and the imperialists who are isolated from their own peoples.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is not only the architect of the foreign policy of socialist Albania, but also its resolute implementer. This is particularly conspicuous in the development of our country's relations with neighbouring countries.

The development of good-neighborly state relations regardless of differing social systems, has always been considered by socialist Albania as a priority of its foreign policy. It has proven this not with words, but with goodwill and deeds, with its contribution toward peace and security in the area, as well as by banning the establishment of bases and deployment of foreign troops on Albanian territory. Comrade Enver has solemnly declared that no evil will come to the neighboring countries and peoples from the territory of socialist Albania. This has become a constitutional norm that finds its juridical sanction in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

When we state that there is no field of political ideological, and social activity of our party and state that does not reflect the philosophical thinking, organizational force, and leading activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, this truth is even more conspicuous in the field of foreign policy.

The theoretical bases, orientations, objectives, and generally the strategy and tactics of the foreign policy of socialist Albania are the deed of the AWP and bear the imprint of the Marxist-Leninist thinking and personality of its beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Speaking on 5 May 1985 at a meeting with relatives of war martyrs and veterans of the National Liberation War, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated: "The foreign policy of socialist Albania, which has always defended the lofty interests of the country under all circumstances and which has served the general cause of the revolution, socialism, peace, and international security has been elaborated and implemented with a sure hand by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our party, our state, and our people will always adhere to this policy. No force exists that can shift them from this line."

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ALBANIA

LATEST HOXHA BOOK ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

AU191418 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Jul 85

[ "A Work With Major Values Devoted to the Friendship Between the Albanian People and Greek People--the new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Two Friendly Peoples'" --ATA headline]

[text] Tirana, 19 Jul (ATA)--Our communists, cadres, working masses received with joy and special interest the recent publication of the new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "Two Friendly Peoples." Everywhere the people are reading and studying it attentively, expressing on this occasion the boundless respect and admiration they have for the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, for his brilliant and immortal deed.

With realism and veracity, conveying a note rather relevant for the present, the book "Two Friendly Peoples" reflects those pure and friendly sentiments that our people have always displayed toward the Greek people, that correct and principled policy which the Party of Labour of Albania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have constantly pursued towards Greece and its people.

Above all, in its entirety the book deals with and throws light on a rather important aspect of the foreign policy of our country, the Albanian-Greek relations over a period of more than 40 years. Because of the fact that the author himself has been the main figure in defining and implementing this policy, the ideas, opinions and conclusions contained in this book are of a major historic and present-day importance for a better acquaintance with and understanding of the development of Albanian-Greek relations, of the position and stands adopted by our people in their dynamic evolution.

Right from the first pages of the book it becomes clear the care and maturity with which the Party of Labour of Albania led by Comrade Enver Hoxha has tackled and promoted the relations of our country with the neighbouring Greece, by pursuing a correct policy based on the principles of complete equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, observation of the national sovereignty and the nonviolation of the territorial integrity, the exchanges with mutual benefit. Proceeding from these lofty principles, immediately after the country's liberation our state followed the policy of

good neighbourliness and normal and mutually advantageous development of the relations with Greece, implementing this policy loyally and unwaveringly during all the time.

In the book "Two Friendly Peoples" the author speaks about events which have mainly to do with the Albanian-Greek relations. However he looks into and analyses these events on a broader political plane and in close connection with the political situations in the Balkans, Mediterranean etc. Through the explanations he gives and the conclusions he draws, he closely acquaints us with the concrete political situations, with the role that various positive and negative factors have played and are playing for their development. In this direction he provides a clear and complete picture of the correct principled and unwavering stand that the Albanian people and their government have always adopted towards the aims and actions of the Greek monarcho-fascist and chauvinist reactionary circles, incited also by foreign powers to destroy the friendship between our two peoples.

Comrade Enver Hoxha makes a positive assessment of the stand of Greek progressive and realistic forces that have worked and work for the overcoming of artificially created difficulties in the relations between our two countries. In this context too, he evaluates the objective stand and realistic understanding of the Greek government in these recent years for good neighbourly relations with our country. He stresses that collaboration with mutual benefit and good neighbourly relations can be realized through the desire and will of both sides.

The Marxist-Leninist stand of the PLA towards the Greek minority in our country takes an important place in the book. The people of minority enjoy the same rights as those of the Albanian people, with whom they are linked through the blood shed in the national liberation war. These rights are sanctioned in the constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and are strictly implemented. The members of the Greek minority are guaranteed all the conditions for the free use and cultivation of their mother tongue, their culture, folklore and traditions. They have their teachers and schools where the lessons are given in their mother tongue, as well as their newspaper which comes out in Greek. The party has shown considerable concern for the economic and social development of the people of minority and today, compared with the past, the transformations are tremendous.

In the interesting correspondence with the working people of the Greek minority as well as in a number of other important documents published in the book it is clearly seen the correct Marxist-Leninist policy followed in our country since the time when the foundations of the new Albania were laid also for the development and progress on the road of socialism of the Greek minority people, who work and live in complete fraternity with the Albanian people. These documents reflect the Marxist-Leninist thinking of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha about the correct solution of the national question, which the imperialists and the revisionists are deliberately confusing today in order to keep the national minorities and nations under their savage chauvinist oppression. It is a significant fact that the existence of the Greek minority in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is an important factor for strengthening the friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people.

It is not only the mutual benefits in the economic and cultural field which are important in the Albanian-Greek relations: these relations have great significance and value in the interest of our two peoples in the political field, too, in the interest of the peace and security in the Balkan peninsula. But the creation of the friendly climate between the neighbouring peoples cannot be possible without exposing the intrigues and plots of the imperialist and social-imperialist powers, which use every means to incite hostility between the peoples of this peninsula. Today when there are hot-beds of tension all around us and the danger exists that they may be increased tomorrow, the friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people serve the cause of peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and even further afield.

The great idea that permeates the book from the beginning to the end is the ancient friendship existing between the Albanian people and the Greek people. Our people are sincere friends of all the peoples of the world, whether large or small. But as it is pointed out in the book, a traditional friendship links the Albanian people with the Greek people with whom they have been united by "a common fate, common struggle against the same enemies". Being a profound connoisseur not only of the history of the Albanian people but also of the history of the Greek people, in many articles Comrade Enver Hoxha bring to the fore the real character of the Albanian-Greek friendship, its deep and ancient roots, the stability and possibilities of its ever greater development. The author stresses that throughout their history the Albanian people have supported the just cause and struggle of the Greek people. In the Greek revolution of 1821, the Albanians with their fighting leaders, who became outstanding figures of this revolution, fought loyally to the end for the freedom and independence of Greece. This fine tradition continued later, too. In the years of the second world war, although the Albanian people were under fascist slavery, they turned their rifles against the Italian fascists when they attacked Greece. Precisely at that time, when Albania was engulfed in the flames of war, Comrade Enver Hoxha, together with his comrades, plastered the walls of Tirana with slogans and leaflets in support of the freedom-loving Greek people against the fascist occupiers. Over the national liberation war they waged, our two peoples were further fraternized, cooperating and helping one another in the struggle against the Nazi-fascist occupiers. They have tried to preserve and develop further even in the present days these friendly ties in their good and common interests and aims.

In the book "Two Friendly Peoples" a special place is occupied by those materials which reflect clearly the respect and admiration of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the Greek culture, civilisation and "the famous Greek art" of the ancient times, as well as for the present Greek culture. He evaluates with a great scientific objectivity everything beautiful and good that the Greek people have created during all their history and he speaks with sympathy for the distinguished philosophical thinking of the ancient Greece and expresses his esteem and consideration for the Greek artistic ensembles that have given concerts in our country.

These assessments and this respect reflect the fact that Comrade Enver Hoxha has had close personal knowledge of the Greek people and has studied with passion their past and present history. Above all they are closely linked with their treatment from principled Marxist-Leninist positions. Just as he was an ardent patriot, he was also an ardent internationalist. He dedicated his struggle and his work not only to the development and flowering of the life of the Albanian people, but also to the cause of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, to strengthening collaboration and friendship between them.

The publication of this book of the dearly loved leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a new source of inspiration and teachings for new greater achievements in the construction of our socialist homeland. At the same time it serves the further consolidation of the sincere Albanian-Greek friendship and is an example showing the road how the relations of good neighbourliness between different peoples and countries of the Balkans may be set up.

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POLAND

## COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING HIGHLIGHTS ELECTIONS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] On 17 June, a Council of State meeting was held at Belvedere. In accordance with the Sejm Electoral Law dated 29 May 1985, the Council of State passed resolutions in which it established the procedure for choosing delegates for electoral commissions and the principles for storing documents of electoral councils.

The next point on the agenda was the examination of a report on the implementation of social activities in 1984 and major plans for 1985; guidelines for activities from 1986 through 1990 also were set.

Analyses of the results of social activities in 1983 and 1984 show that the negative trend towards the decline in social activism that occurred after 1979 has been halted. The worth of social activities that amounted to 21.8 billion zlotys in 1983 rose to 30.5 billion zlotys in 1984. The creation of a legal and financial/organizational system in the area of implementing social activities has fostered the development of social initiatives. The "Master of Economical Management" Competition acts as an added incentive.

In its reception of the report, the Council of State stressed the importance of social activities for accelerating the improvement of the living conditions of the Polish people and for molding civic and thrifty attitudes.

In considering the basic directions of development of social activities from 1986 through 1990, the Council of State recognized that, in provincial socio-economic plans and in the 5-year plans of people's councils at the primary level, preference should be given to social initiatives in the areas of maintaining, modernizing and building local highways, implementing the plans of the National Action for Aiding the School, supplying rural areas with water, reclamation, municipal and housing management and environmental protection. Efforts related to improving sanitation, beauty and order in towns and rural areas and repair/maintenance efforts to keep up the existing supply of fixed assets are an important direction of development of social activities.

Priority adoption in plans should be given to those activities that contribute to the implementation of the electoral programs of people's councils and the suggestions and demands of residents accepted for execution.

The Council of State stressed that including the tasks implemented in social activities in regional plans ought to be preceded by a thorough familiarization with the hierarchy of social needs and the real possibilities for performing the tasks with the maximum use of local resources and reserves. It is likewise necessary to ensure that the programs of social activities are coordinated with regional capital spending plans.

The Council of State examined a report on the work of the bar in 1984. It was decided that the assumption adopted by the NRA [Supreme Advocacy Council] Presidium that the lawyers' self-government should serve the development of the socialist democracy and an increase in the lawyer's role in strengthening the legal system, law and order, high legal standards in society and the optimum satisfaction of society's needs in the field of legal aid to the citizenry is a valid assumption.

The Council of State accepted the report and the recommendations emanating from it. These aim at the quantitative development of lawyers' cadres and their regional distribution guaranteeing the meeting of society's needs, the professional upgrading of lawyers and the strengthening of their ethics. The urgent need to prepare a program of the work of the bar through the end of the term of the current authorities was emphasized.

Based on the law on the National Fund for the Revalorization of Krakow Monuments, the Council of State appointed the Social Committee for the Renovation of Krakow Monuments. The following were appointed to the committee presidium: Henryk Jablonski, chairman; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Stefan Markiewicz, Kazimierz Secomski and Kazimierz Slizowski, deputy chairmen; Apolinary Kozub, secretary. Appointments to the committee included political and social activists, representatives of the scientific and artistic communities, journalists, representatives of the supreme organs of the state administration and social organizations and other persons committed to the renovation of Krakow's monuments.

Implementing the tasks that emanate from the law on the establishment of the "Rodlo Medal" and the law on the establishment of the honorary title of "Meritorious Power Engineer of the Polish People's Republic," the Council of State passed a resolution establishing the procedure for making recommendations on the conferring of these awards and outlined the manner in which they should be worn.

The Council of State appointed one person to the position of Supreme Court justice, 35 persons to the position of provincial court judge and 134 persons to the position of regional court judge.

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CSO: 2600/865

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POLAND

## BRIEFS

CUBAN AGITPROP OFFICIAL VISITS--At the invitation of the Department of Information of the PZPR Central Committee, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, including Humberto Rodriguez Manzo, the director of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion, visited Poland on 8-17 June. The delegation participated in conferences with Jerzy Majka at the Department of Information. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy member of the Politburo. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

MEDIA YOUTH INTERACTION--The problems of radio and television programming for the younger generation was the subject of a party program conference of the Radio and Television Committee in Warsaw. Participants included representatives of many factories from the whole country, representatives of youth organizations, and of scientific research facilities and institutions concerned with the affairs of youth. The executive board of the PZPR Plant Committee presented a paper stating the opinions and suggestions reached during preparations for the conference by party organizations of workers' centers, educational centers, and editorial staffs. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski participated in the discussion during which much time was devoted to the role of youth in the Sejm election campaign and in the discussions preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. The suggestions made will be analyzed by the Plant Committee and they will enrich the forms and ideoeducational content of radio and television programs for the youthful audience. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

MEDIA ROLE IN ELECTIONS--The PZPR Central Committee held a conference for editors-in-chief of the press, radio, television and agencies. During this conference, Bogdan Jachacz, director of the Department of the Press, Radio and Television of the PZPR Central Committee, discussed the principal tasks of mass media during the period preceding the Polish Sejm elections while Jerzy Majka, director of the Department of Information of the Central Committee, described the actual sociopolitical situation in the country. During the discussion, the editors presented the program goals of their staffs for the months immediately following. Summarizing the conference, Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed the need for closer and more direct ties

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between press, radio, and television journalists and workers as well as for a constant concern for elevating the ideological level of journalistic activity. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

SAMIZDAT DISTRIBUTOR PROSECUTED--The provincial public prosecutor's office in Bielsko-Biala opened an investigation of the case of Wieslawow Pyzio, age 26, who in the period from January, 1984, to June, 1985, in Andrychowo in Bielsko-Biala Province, organized distribution of, and himself distributed illegal publications, including leaflets inciting to strike. In 1982, the provincial court in Bielsko-Biala sentenced Pyzio to 3 years in prison for similar activity. He was imprisoned for 15 months as a result of that sentence. The remaining period of the sentence was forgiven by the amnesty. Despite this, he did not stop his illegal activity. The provincial prosecutor has placed Pyzio under temporary arrest. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE VISITS--At the invitation of the All-Poland Peace Committee, a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee arrived in Poland on 17 June for a visit of several days. Plenary conferences of the Soviet delegation and the executive board of the All-Poland Peace Committee were held at the Peace Committee headquarters in Warsaw. Representing Poland in the discussions was Jozef Cyrankiewicz, chairman of the Peace Committee; Alewtina Fiedulowa, executive secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee and chairperson of the delegation, represented the Soviet Union. Principal matters under discussion included bilateral cooperation of the committees and projects the two committees planned in connection with the United Nations Year of Peace, 1986. On the same day, the Soviet guests met with representatives of the executive board of the National Council of PRON and with Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the National Council. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

KATOWICE HAS NEW BISHOP--according to information from the Secretariat of the Primate of Poland, Pope John Paul II, accepting the resignation of Bishop Herbert Bednorz, elevated the Rev. Dr. Damian Zimon, deacon and pastor of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Katowice, to the position of bishop, making him the diocesan bishop of the Katowice diocese. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

PARTY SHIPYARD ORGANIZATION GROWS--The branch party organization at the K-2 section of the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin already has 107 members and candidates. Since the beginning of this year, its ranks have grown by seven new candidates. Two new candidates were initiated at the last meeting. Participating in the meeting was Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a member of the branch party organization. The main topic of discussion was the broadly understood socioeconomic situation of the country and the plant. Most attention, however, was given to the problem of economic reform. K. Barcikowski also met with the socioeconomic action group of the cable

factory in Zalomie. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

PARTY ROLE IN CONSTRUCTION--Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, deputy member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, chaired a meeting of the Intraparty Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The subject of the meeting was the evaluation of party organization activity in construction. The results of a study indicate a gradual increase in the level of party work in construction enterprises; at the same time, they still indicate weakness and inadequacies in legal and politico-organizational activity. As chairman, the commission elected Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, participated in the discussions. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 2] 2950

ORTHODOX CHURCH AWARD TO PRON'S DOBRACZYNSKI--On 23 June, at the Orthodox Cathedral in Warsaw, a ceremony was held conferring the Order of St. Mary Magdalene upon the chairman of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council, Jan Dobraczynski. The award was made by the Synod of the Bishops of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Poland. Upon conferring the decoration, Archbishop Bazyli, metropolitan of Warsaw and all of Poland, stressed the special contributions of Jan Dobraczynski for the good of the homeland and the church. (PAP) [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

NEW LEADERS FOR ARTISTS' UNION--On 19 and 20 June, a meeting of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Painters and Graphic Artists was held in Warsaw. The plenum made changes in the makeup of the presidium of the union. The resignations of Prof Mieczyslaw Wejman, union president, and Prof Stanislaw Dawska and Leon Michalski, union vice presidents, were accepted. Professor Wladyslaw Jackiewicz was chosen to be the new president of the ZG [Main Board], Wieslaw Garbolinski and Jan Karczewski were chosen vice presidents, Eugeniusz Malkowski was elected secretary, Tadeusz Ciesiulewicz was elected treasurer and Mieczyslaw Wejman, Stanislaw Dawska, Leon Michalski and Andrzej Skoczylas were elected members of the presidium. (PAP) [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

PARTY SCHOOL DIRECTORS MEET--On 24 June, deliberations of the directors of interprovincial and provincial party schools were held at the PZPR Central Committee [CC]. Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations. The most important tasks of the MSP [Interprovincial Party School] and WSP [Provincial Party School] emanating from the 20th PZPR CC Plenum, in the area of training the party apparatus and aktiv were discussed. The tasks of MSP's and WSP's during the new training year of 1985/1986 were defined. It was pointed out that the developing network of party schools that is expanding the party's teaching base both qualitatively and quantitatively should aid its practical work and should serve the implementation of leading political tasks in the near future.

It was stressed that, during the coming training year, the MSP's and WSP's will focus all their attention on implementing tasks emanating from the

resolutions of the PZPR CC and especially those confronting the party during the period of preparations for PRL Sejm elections and the 10th PZPR Congress, and those emanating from discussion on the assumptions of the socioeconomic plan for the country's development through 1990. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

INTERNAL AFFAIRS ACADEMY GRADUATION--The closing of the 1984/1985 academic year was held on 25 June at the Academy of Internal Affairs. Andrzej Gdula, undersecretary of state at the MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs], chief of the political-educational service, participated in the ceremonies. SB [Security Service], MO [Citizens' Militia] and MSW army officers were granted diplomas of master of political, legal and administrative sciences and, for the first time, diplomas of doctor of legal sciences.

ASW [Academy of Internal Affairs] rector, General of Brigade Professor Tadeusz Walichnowski discussed the teaching and research achievements of the academy, emphasizing its practical importance for the tasks implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

FRG TALKS ON NORMALIZATION--A scholarly seminar organized by the Western Institute and the German-Polish Association in the FRG opened in Poznan. Questions associated with 15 years of the operation of the pact based on the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG are the primary subject of the seminar. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

DELEGATION TO PRAGUE MEETS LOPATKA--Director of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka met with a delegation that is to participate in the deliberations of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly that is to be held in Prague from 2-9 July 1985. The delegation is made up of eminent representatives of the Christian churches associated in the Polish Ecumenical Council, the PAX Association and the ChSS [Christian Social Association]. Chairman of the delegation, Bishop Janusz Narzynski, chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council, reported on the program of the congress, that will deliberate on the subject of "God calls--choose life--time presses" and on the plans of the Polish delegation. [Text; prepared by Ws on the basis of PAP material] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

CONSTRUCTION CRANE CO-OPERATION WITH USSR--One of the fields of Polish-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation is the construction of self-propelled cranes designated primarily for the needs of construction.

The achievements of the past 10 years of cooperation in this field were discussed during a session of the Academic Council of the Industrial Institute for Construction Machinery in Kobylce organized at the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw.

USSR Minister of the Construction, Highway and Municipal Machinery Industry Vitalii Tsudin and PRL Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz participated in the session. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

PROSECUTOR OFFICE ON ECONOMIC CRIME--The administrative body of the PRL Prosecutor's Office assessed the effectiveness of the cooperation of the organs of prosecution and inspection in the field of preventing and battling economic crime. The administrative body likewise familiarized itself with a report on the cooperation of provincial prosecutor's offices and PZPR party control commissions. The meeting of the administrative body, chaired by Prosecutor General Jozef Zyla, included the participation of the following: chairman of the Sejm Zygmunt Surowiec, Chairman of the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] Tadeusz Hupalowski, Deputy Chairman of the PZPR CKKP [Central Party Control Commission] Tadeusz Nowicki and General of Brigade Marian Ryba, undersecretary of state at the URM [Office of the Council of Ministers]. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

SHIPBUILDING TALKS WITH USSR--Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received the minister of the shipping industry of the USSR, Igor Bielousov. Problems of the development of cooperation between the shipping industries of the PRL and USSR were discussed, as well as questions related to mutual deliveries in 1985-1990 and the development of coproduction deliveries. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

ARMED FORCES PARTY CONTROL MEETING--A meeting of the WP [Polish Army] Party Control Commission was held in Warsaw. The implementation of tasks in molding party and service discipline was assessed in light of the resolutions of the 20th PZPR Plenum and directions of work for the near future were outlined. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

RAKOWSKI AT SD SEMINAR--Under the patronage of the Sejm marshal, a seminar devoted to issues of the coming Sejm elections, organized by the Club of PRL SD Parliamentary Reporters, was held in Warsaw. At the seminar, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski presented the sociopolitical situation in Poland. Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski spoke on recommendations emanating from the seventh term of the Sejm; PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] RK [National Council] Secretary General Jerzy Jaskiernia devoted his address to the electoral declaration and the electoral calendar. Deputy Edward Szymanski, director of the PZPR KC [Central Committee] Sejm Affairs Bureau, discussed the rights and duties of deputies against the background of the work of the Sejm during the past term and future prospects in this area. A large group of journalists from Warsaw and regional centers that deal with Sejm and election issues participated. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

TARNOBRZEG PARTY ON PLENUM--Plenary deliberations of the PZPR KW [Provincial Committee] in Tarnobrzeg were devoted to defining the resolutions of the recent 20th PZPR KC Plenum. The analytical materials prepared at the plenum, the executive board report and the discussion show that the provincial party organization has made significant progress towards improving the style and form of its work. The development of party ranks during the recent period is particularly noteworthy. At the same time, during the deliberations, stress was placed on the need to be concerned over increasing the participation of workers employed directly in production among those newly entering the party. The resolution adopted at the plenum specifies the tasks for members and

elements of the PZPR provincial party organization. The resolution advises the strengthening of direct contact with the primary elements of the party and polling their opinions when party decisions of greater importance are made. The resolution places much emphasis on the issue of increasing the demand for PZPR members and candidates to deepen their sociopolitical and economic knowledge. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

AUSTRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS--On 24 June, at the invitation of the PRL minister of justice, Harald Ofner, minister of justice of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Poland. During the visit, talks will be conducted on the subject of the operation and development of legal exchange between the two states and experiences will be shared in the area of the work of the organs of the administration of justice. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

PZPR CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS--The concept for a program of cultural development in Poland and problems of culture in the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986-1990 were the subject of a meeting of the PZPR KC [Central Committee] Cultural Commission. Deliberations were conducted by the chairman of the KC Cultural Commission, KC Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak. Participants in the meeting included: Director of the KC Cultural Department Witold Nawrocki and Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygułski. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 2] 8536

CSO: 2600/870

ROMANIA

VISIT OF MALTESE PRESIDENT BARBARA

Welcomed by Ceausescu

AU051807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 5 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES, 5 Jul 85--On 5 July in the evening President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta arrived in Bucharest in order to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The Maltese guest was welcomed warmly by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian officials at the Otopeni airport, where the official arrival ceremony was organized.

Official Talks Begin

AU061953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES, 6 Jul 85--Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta began on 6 July at the Palace of the State Council.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the Maltese president's visit to Romania and expressed his conviction that the summit talks would help boost further the development of the Romanian-Maltese cooperation to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

President Agatha Barbara expressed her satisfaction at paying this visit and at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu and hoped that the new Romanian-Maltese summit would stimulate the intensification of the cooperation between Romania and Malta both bilaterally and internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Agatha Barbara of Malta exchanged views on the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation between Romania and Malta in various domains of activity in full harmony with the Romanian and Maltese peoples' fundamental interests of free, independent development. The outstanding importance was emphasized, of the summit dialogue, of the understandings reached for the strengthening and amplification of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Agatha Barbara instructed the two countries' foreign ministers to examine during the visit new ways and means to develop and diversify the Romanian-Maltese relations in keeping with the two countries' potential.

During the talks they approached a wide area of current questions of the international life, especially regarding the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the halting of the production, testing and emplacement of new weapons in Europe, the securing of peace, security and detente in the continent, in the Mediterranean and the world over, the political, negotiated settlement of all conflicts, the establishment of a new international economic order.

The exchange of views disclosed the existence of common or very similar positions as regards the major issues of the contemporary world.

With emphasis on the importance of the equal participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of all states of the world in the fair and durable settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, the two presidents expressed the wish of Romania and Malta to ever more actively collaborate in the world arena.

During the interview, the Maltese president assessed highly the activity and initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the world arena for a policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

The talks were participation in by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Alex Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs and culture of Malta.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

#### Visit to Arges County

AU081908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES, 8 Jul 85--President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta and the visiting Maltese officials paid a visit to Arges County (central Romania) on Monday, 8 July.

The Maltese head of state was accompanied by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

Upon their arrival, the guests were cordially welcomed by Constantin Zamfir, chairman of the Arges County People's Council, and other representatives of the local state bodies. At the headquarters of the County People's Council, the Maltese head of state and the other officials were informed about the socioeconomic development of Arges County.

Next, the guests saw round the Car Manufacturing Enterprise of Pitesti. Most of the cars produced there, bearing the "Dacia" trademark, are exported to

nearly 30 countries. The guests were also shown the latest types of automobiles and four-wheel drive cars: "Dacia," "Oltcit" and "Aro."

At another large industrial unit, the Wood Working Combine of Pitesti, the Maltese president could get directly acquainted with the preoccupations and achievements in the better utilization of timber turned there into furniture and other times highly appreciated in the home and foreign market.

The guests also made a stopover in the commune of Basov, where they could notice the economic and urban development levels attained by the contemporary Romanian villages.

In the afternoon they saw round the Porcelain Household Appliances Manufacturing Enterprise of Curtea de Arges as well as monuments of the Romanian medieval art in the locality.

The president of the Republic of Malta signed the visitor's books of the enterprises she visited, being highly appreciative of the achievements, development level and potential of the Romanian industry, and wishing the collectivities of those units further successes in their activity.

The same day the Maltese guests returned to Bucharest.

#### Visit to Constanta County

AU091942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 9 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES, 9 Jul 85--On Tuesday, 9 July, the president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, and the other Maltese officials paid a visit to the county of Constanta.

At Poarta Alba, where the Danube-Black Sea Canal Branches off to the future canal to Midia-Navodari, now under construction, the guests embarked on the "Polestar" motorship for a trip on the canal up to the Agigea lock. Upon arrival at the Port of Agigea, they were invited to see found the control tower of the lock, where they were explained how traffic on the Danube or to the Black Sea is handled and told about the status of this new, 64.2-km-long waterway, an engineering feat of the Romanian specialists and workers, which shortens by about 400 km the route to the large seaport of Constanta. It was shown that the new waterway also handled passenger traffic, including tourist ships carrying many of Romania's guests.

At the end of the visit, President Agatha Barbara and the officials accompanying her viewed, from the control tower, the locking of a train of barges. The Maltese President praised the builders of the waterway, a testimony to the force and creativity of present-day Romania, to its economic and technical-scientific potential.

From Agigea, President Agatha Barbara proceeded to Constanta, where she visited the port area and the shipbuilding enterprise, where she was informed about aspects of the building of high tonnage ships--85,000 and 150,000 dwt tankers,

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65,000 dwt ore carriers, and other types of vessels. The president of the Republic of Matla signed in the visitors' book of the enterprise, expressing appreciation for the performance of the products and congratulations to the working collectivity, for their achievements, as well as the hope for future cooperation between the Maltese and Romanian shipbuilders.

Next, the visit proceeded to the National History and Archaeology Museum of Constanta. Then, the president of the Republic of Matla visited the tourist resorts of Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud, Neptun and Olimp.

During the afternoon, the distinguished Maltese guest and the officials accompanying her returned to the capital city.

Departs Bucharest 10 Jul

AU100939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0849 GMT 10 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES, 10 Jul 85--On 10 July, in the morning, President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta concluded the official visit of friendship she paid to Romanian following an invitation addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and MMe Elena Ceausescu.

The ceremony marking the departure of the distinguished guest was held at the festively adorned Otopeni Airport.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Agatha Barbara arrived together at the airport.

Military guards presented arms. The state anthems of the Republic of Malta and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

The two presidents reviewed the guard of honor.

The president of the Republic of Malta said goodbye to the Romanian officials at the airport--members of the State Council and the government, generals and other officials.

By the ramp President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially said goodbye to President Agatha Barbara.

The two presidents once more expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit and the belief that it would contribute to the development of the relationship of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Malta, to improving the international political climate.

CSO: 2020/178

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN MINISTER KABBAJ

AU291540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1453 GMT 29 Jun 85

/Text/. Bucharest AGERPRES, 29 Jun 85--On Saturday, 29 June, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mohammed Kabbaj, minister of equipment, vocational and cadres training of the Kingdom of Morocco, head of the Moroccan delegation to the proceedings of the session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, which took place in Bucharest.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship and the best wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of H. M. Hassan II, king of Morocco.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the Moroccan sovereign be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial and friendly, emphasis was laid on the positive course of the ties between Romania and Morocco, which grow in full concordance with the decisions and understandings covenanted at top level. Moreover, the wish was expressed to expand those relations on a political, economic and technical-scientific plane, as well as in other areas, for the benefit and in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and understanding among nations.

In that context, stress was laid on the role assigned to the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernment Commission in identifying new ways and means to expand bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, for a better capitalization of the cooperation possibilities which the Romanian and Moroccan economies afford.

Aspects were also approached relating to problems of the current international political situation, more particularly those referring to the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, the consolidation of world peace and security, a political resolution of the Middle East problems, of the issues in other areas of the world, the establishment of a new economic order, the consolidation of developing countries' unity and solidarity. In this respect, the significance was highlighted of further developing cooperation between Romania and Morocco in the international arena.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF GUINEA-BISSAU ENVOY

AU011723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 1 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1 Jul 85--President Nicolae Ceausescu received, on 1 July, Alexandre Carvalho, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to Romania.

In his address, the ambassador underlines the fine relations of friendship between the two peoples, parties and states, ever since the years of the struggle for national liberation in Guinea-Bissau. The will of the Republic of Gyinea-Bissau's Government to work further to consolidate and develop these relations, bilaterally and internationally alike, to the benefit and advantage of both peoples and countries, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations is also expressed.

In the Romanian head of state's address of reply satisfaction is expressed at the fine relations of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Guinea-Bissau, between the two parties and peoples, based on mutual esteem and respect--and Romania's wish is reiterated to dynamize and enrich bilateral cooperation, by developing trade exchanges and economic cooperation in particular, based on long-term and stable accords.

It is also stressed in the address that Romania gives foremost attention to safeguarding peace, halting the arms race and to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures above all, so as to establish a climate of detente, security and fruitful cooperation in European to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new world economic order. The address underscores Socialist Romania's support to and solidarity with the African peoples' struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism, for the defense and consolidation of their national independence and free advancement on the road to economic and social progress.

CSO: 2020/178

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU AWARDS SOCIALIST EMULATION WINNERS

AU192034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 19 Jun 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 19 Jun 85--During a ceremony held in Bucharest on Wednesday, 19 June, President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, to County Party Organizations, County People's Councils, industrial units, scientific research, technological engineering and design institutes, construction, farming, silvicultural, transport, telecommunications, goods circulation, commune administration and servicing units that ranked first in the 1984 socialist emulation.

The ceremony was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government as well as participants in the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

Leaders of the aforementioned county party organizations and units thanked the country's president for the titles and orders they were awarded as an outcome of their productive work for the homeland's progress and higher civilization standards.

At the end of the ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the awardees, all the worker collectivities, the working class on their achievements, and wished them further successes in their work for the homeland's prosperity.

During a ceremony the same day in the afternoon Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council, handed over, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania to county party organizations, County People's councils, economic units and scientific research, technological engineering, and design institutes that classified second and third in the 1984 socialist emulation as well as diplomas of honor.

CSO: 2020/178

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH DELEGATION 14 JUNE

AU141935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 14 Jun 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 14 Jun 85--On 14 June, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), Nicolae Ceausescu, received a delegation of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark, led by Thorkild Moeller, chairman of that party, now paying a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The delegation is made up of: Jans Clausager, that party's general secretary, and Niels Helveg Petersen, head of that party's parliamentary group.

On his behalf and in the name of the members of the delegation, the chairman of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu keen thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to get directly acquainted with the preoccupations of the Romanian people. The guest highly assessed Romania's foreign policy and President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity in the service of peace, friendship and collaboration among nations.

The chairman of the Radical Liberal Party expressed the high appreciation enjoyed by the Romanian president's initiatives for the safeguarding of peace and a passage to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, contained in the appeal of the socialist Democracy and Unity Front, underscoring the need for other state leaders to also adopt an active stand in the achievement of these targets.

Welcoming the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Danish delegation's visit to Romania, and, in general, the contacts between the political organizations in Romania and Denmark contributed to the development of the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, serving in the interests of the Romanian and Danish peoples, the cause of peace, understanding and security in Europe and throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions on the current international situation, concern was expressed for the tension in international relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that, under these complex circumstances--when the cardinal issues of our time are the cessation of the arms race and the safeguarding of peace--it was imperative that all states, whatever their social system, should rally their forces and cooperate more actively to halt the dangerous course of events and assert the policy of detente, collaboration and peace on our continent and the world over.

The exchange of views highlighted the significance of stepping up the activity of parties, all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the issues confronting mankind, the promotion of new-type relations, based on respect for sovereignty and national independence, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in domestic affairs.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, was attended by Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Democracy and Unity National Council.

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ROMANIA

GIOSAN, ANDREI MEET SOMALI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU181831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 18 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 18 Jul 85--During the 18 July interview between a Somali parliamentary delegation headed by Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad /spelling as received/, chairman of Somalia's People's Assembly, and Cicolae Giosan, chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly, the sides exchanged information on the activity carried out by the parliaments in the two countries. They also highlighted the joint wish to expand and diversify the Romanian-Somali relations of friendship and collaboration.

The same day the Somali parliamentarians met Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, with whom they discussed aspects related to the Romanian-Somali collaboration in various domains and exchanged opinions on the current problems of the international life.

The relations of economic collaboration between Romania and Somalia were approached during talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Relations of friendship and collaboration have been established between Romania and Somalia, witnessing an ascending evolution.

The visit Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Somalia in 1983, during which important bilateral documents and a joint Romanian-Somali declaration were signed, brought to the fore the great prospects extant for the promotion of ample cooperation upon mutually advantageous bases, by setting up joint societies and other adequate forms of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, power generation, industrial development, constructions, transports and fisheries.

This year Mogadishu's session of the joint Romanian-Somali Commission, set up following a decision of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Siad Barre, concluded with the signing of certain documents that set the duties and dates for each side in fulfilling the stipulations in the protocol on the development of the economic cooperation and intensification of the trade relations between the two countries, agreed upon at summit level.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO MONGOLIA's BATMONH

AU160500 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 85 p 5

/Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the anniversary of victory of Mongolian revolution/

/Text/ To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party /MPRP/, and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic /MPR/, Ulaanbaatar.

On the national holiday of the MPF--the 64th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution--I take special pleasure in extending cordial comradely greetings and warmest congratulations to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and the friendly Mongolian people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf.

Inspired by profound sentiments of friendship and fraternal solidarity, the Romanian people follow with keen interest the sustained efforts made by the Mongolian working people under MPRP leadership to build socialism in their homeland, and highly value the achievements registered in developing the economy, education, culture, and in improving the people's general standard of living.

In stressing the upward evolution of Romanian-Mongolian relations, I want to reaffirm once again my firm conviction that, by acting together and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the MPR, we will continue to expand and diversify the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between the SR of Romania and the MPR in the interest of our countries' peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding throughout the world.

On the anniversary of the national holiday of friendly Mongolia, I wish you, the communists, and the entire Mongolian people new and important successes in the overall activity that is being carried out in honor of the coming 19th party congress, and I want to convey best wishes for happiness, progress, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TU LEADER BENYA

AU111906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 11 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 11 Jul 85--President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received in the afternoon of 11 July Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB), now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview the atmosphere of which was cordial, emphasis was placed on the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, the positive course of bilateral collaboration, on an economic plane in particular, as well as on their fine cooperation in the international arena. The opportunities were also underlined for the further increase of commercial exchanges, of economic and technical-scientific cooperation to mutual benefit.

Views were also exchanged on current international issues, with emphasis on the European situation. In that context, it was assessed that everything possible should be done to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. It was stressed that the safeguarding of peace, the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations were fundamental problems of our days. The important contribution was also highlighted the small and medium-size countries can make to a just and lasting solution to the major problems facing mankind nowadays.

During the talks the necessity was underscored of strengthening collaboration of trade unions everywhere as well as the significant role they play, alongside political organizations, progressive and democratic forces round the world, in mobilizing the masses of working people, all the peoples in their struggle for peace, free and independent development, for the building of a world of understanding and equal collaboration among nations.

The interview was attended by Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU MEETS DANISH CP LEADER JENSEN

AU081935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest, AGERPRES 8 Jul 85--On 8 July in the afternoon, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, met with Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu and Jorgen Jensen informed each other about the preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the of Danish Communist Party and made an exchange of views on the evolution of the two parties' ties, as well as on a wide range of questions relating to the international political life, to the communist and worker movement.

Satisfaction was shown at the continual growth registered by the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Danish Communist Party over the last few years and the joint will was reiterated to further expand those fine ties, to boost contacts and dialogue between the two parties, to mutual benefit, for the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Danish peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Joergen Jensen stressed the two parties' deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation, pointing out that, under these circumstances, it was imperative that the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, all peoples closely cooperate and work with a high sense of responsibility to put an end to the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the promotion of a policy of detente, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The exchange of opinions highlighted the common preoccupation for the cessation of the arms race, the nuclear race first and foremost, the achievement of disarmament and the building of confidence in the European Continent, the achievement of European security, the building of a united Europe without nuclear weapons, of cooperation and peace. In this respect, emphasis was laid on the significance of creating denuclearized zones in the Balkans, northern Europe and in other areas of the world.

It was pointed out that the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Denmark attached great attention to the Soviet-American negotiations in

Geneva, assessing that both sides, just as all states, should spare no efforts and advance new initiatives apt to ensure the success of the negotiations, conducive to a halt of the deployment of nuclear weapons and of outer space militarization, the elimination of medium-range missiles, of all mass-destruction weapons from Europe and the world.

During the interview, stress was placed on the major role that peoples, big peace movements in the European countries and on other continents play in imparting a new course to international relations, in attaining all nations' ideals of living in a world without arms and wars, of collaboration and understanding.

The significance was brought to the fore of eliminating the use and threat of force from international relations, of solving all interstate differences through peaceful means, by way of political negotiations.

Moreover, the need was underscored to make steadfast efforts to overcome the current world economic crisis, for a global, equitable solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the developing countries' inordinately high foreign debt, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

During the interview, it was shown that, in the current international conditions, communist and worker parties could make a growing contribution to rallying the efforts for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, peace and understanding among nations. Emphasis was placed on the significance of strengthening cooperation among communist and worker parties, based on equality, mutual consideration and respect, each party's right to self-standingly work out its policy, revolutionary tactics and strategy, in accordance with the specific historical, social, national conditions in which it carries on its activity. The need was also highlighted to boost their cooperation with socialist, social-democratic parties, all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, in the struggle for disarmament and security, for freedom, national independence, social progress, for a constructive resolution of the complex problems confronting mankind at present, for the building of a better and more just world.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark expressed satisfaction for their talks, as well as their conviction that they would contribute to a still more powerful strengthening of the friendly links between the two parties, between the Romanian and Danish peoples.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was warm and friendly, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU MADE ACADEMY MEMBER, HONOR BY PRESIDENT

AU111954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Jul 85

Text Bucharest AGERPRES 11 Jul 85--During a ceremony on 11 Jul 85--During a ceremony on 11 July, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the titles of full member and Honorary President of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania under a resolution endorsed by a General Meeting of the Academy the previous day.

The document shows that President Nicolae Ceausescu's election as full member of the academy and president of the Highest Scientific and Cultural Forum of the country is an expression of the high appreciation scientists and men of letters, beside the entire people in Romania, show for the theoretical and practical activity, the original and daring scientific thinking of the RCP and Romanian state leader.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's election as head of the Romanian Academy is an outcome of a highly scientific and moral reason, of an objective necessity for the advancement of the Romanian science and culture on the luminous road opened by the 13th RCP Congress, the resolution mentions also stressing that the Romanian science and culture boast a farreaching, rigorous and profound thinker, a scientist in the person of the Romanian party and state leader.

For the Romanian nation just as for the progressive mankind as a whole, the general secretary of the party and President of the Republic embodies, through his entire activity, the loftiest virtues of the Romanian people's creative genius in all domains, inclusive of science, technology and culture.

The Romanian party and state leader is the maker of the first long-term political strategy of the development of science in Romania, the document shows highlighting that his strategy and outlook on the organic integration of research and education with production materialize today in ever more remarkable economic and social achievements, putting science in the service of society, of a better welfare, materially and spiritually, of the people. Together with Elena Ceausescu, a distinguished scientist, the party general secretary has even been with us, untiringly guided scientific and technological research work in our country, and has taken an effective party in the elaboration and attainment of all the major aims of science, the resolution further shows.

The document also emphasizes that President Nicolae Ceausescu's monumental work which consists of an impressive number of volumes published both at home and abroad, highly appreciated by the highest academic and political fora, by outstanding personalities of science, culture and social life has earned Romania the esteem of world public opinion, making its fame greater than ever along history. Alongside the entire people, our intelligentsia pay homage to the most remarkable researcher of the country, whose exceptional qualities and aptitude to creativity, to everything that is new, his courage to eliminate routine and obsolete ideas, his irreconcilable attitude toward temporary limits and self-content, his aspiration after working ever more and better are a brilliant example of scientific, political and moral standing to all generations that intertwine their efforts in the sphere of scientific research, making him a model of patriotic and humanistic scholar of socialist Romania, the resolution of the Romanian Academic Forum also shows.

Pointing out that Romania's president has resolutely been, on a scientific, ideological and cultural plane included, against the reactionary, obscurantist forces that sow hatred among people and incite them to political and military violence, committing his nation to the struggle for genuine and viable peace within a new international economic order, the document further shows:

President Nicolae Ceausescu has brilliantly expressed his consistent belief which became a motto in the life and work of all scientists in our homeland that national progress and independence, peace and science are inseparable.

The document points to the recognition and high valuation worldwide of the merits of the Romanian party and state leader that complete the image of an enlightened revolutionary, founder of a new country, a man of historic action, a man of unmatched humaneness, an eminent scientist and outstanding personality of our times.

The final section of the document shows inter alia: For the multilateral, decisive contribution of the party general secretary and president of the Republic to the building of the Romanian socialist civilization, to the new destiny of Romania, for his brilliant theoretical and practical activity in a revolutionary spirit and in the service of the socialist homeland's progress and blossoming, to the attainment of the lofty ideals of freedom and social justice of the Romanian people, the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, for his essential role in the development of collaboration and friendship with the socialist countries and all the states of the world, his contribution to the cause of peace and detente throughout the world, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing the will of all the scientists and men of letters in the country, decided in an impressive and touching unanimity that Nicolae Ceausescu be elected full member and honorary president of the academy.

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ROMANIA

SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKS CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU181837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 18 Jul 85

/Text/ Bucharest, AGERPRES 18 Jul 85--A scientific session marking the 20th anniversary of the 9th congress of the Romanian Communist Party was held in Romania's capital, on 18 July.

The paper read during the session, arranged by the National Council for Science and Technology, the Romanian Academy and the "Stefan Gheorghiu" academy, pointed to the historic significance of the ninth congress for the ever more powerful assertion of the RCP as the leading political force and heart of the Romanian nation, showing that the theoretical work of the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, underlines the RCP policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The papers and the telegram addressed by the participants in the session to the RCP general secretary, president of Romanian, Nicolae Ceausescu, are highly appreciative of his decisive role in the elaboration and attainment of the lofty targets of socialist construction, of his contribution to the indepth study of the Romanian realities, to the scientific, realistic and creative substantiation of the party policy, to the enrichment of the sociopolitical thinking with new highly topical theses and ideas springing from the permanent scientific analysis of the processes and phenomena of the contemporary life.

The works of the session cast light on the fact that in the 20 years elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, a steady scientific direction was given to the development and modernization of the production forces, to the creation of a powerful technicomaterial base--as a chief contribution to the faster liquidation of the economic and social backwardness inherited from the old regime, as a decisive factor in the ensurance of the whole country's faster progress. On this basis, in the last 20 years, a powerful, modern industry, a socialist agriculture in full swing of development have been created in Romania, all the branches of the national economy have harmoniously developed, the socialist wealth and the national income have grown, the standard of living and civilization of the whole peoples has soared up. During the session emphasis was placed on the constant concern over an optimal relation in the development of industry and agriculture, the harmonious emplacement of production forces across the land, which accounted for a new flourishing life in all the homeland's counties, provided equal working and living conditions for all working people to benefit by the blessings of the socialist civilization.

As to the permanent attention given to the continuous improvement of production and social relations and to better management, it was shown, during the session, that the democratic organization of the country's entire economic and social life was a paramount achievement of these years.

The works of the session also underlined President Nicolae Ceausescu's merits and contribution to the promotion of peace, understanding and collaboration, of the cause of peoples' liberty and independence, underscoring that the whole Romanian people values highly his initiatives and efforts for the building of a better and more just world, without war and weapons, a world of peace and understanding among all nations, which have won world acclaim.

CSO: 2020/178

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON BALKAN COOPERATION

AU041458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1103 GMT 3 Jul 85

/"Initiatives and Actions To Turn the Balkans Into a Zone of Friendly Collaboration and Good Neighborliness, Free of Nuclear Weapons--Article in SCINTEIA of 3 July, Excerpts"--AGERPRES headline/

/Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES 3 Jul 85--The transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons falls within the Romanian foreign policy guidelines consistently promoted over the last 20 years.

The scientific significance Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu attach to the establishment of a climate of understanding and good neighborhood in the Balkans stems both from the lessons of history and from the imperative demands of our days. With the traditional links among the Balkan peoples as a basis, the RCP and Romanian state have carried on broad and many-sided activity for the development of inter-Balkan cooperation in accordance with those peoples' will as well as with the general interest of peace.

Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have made steady efforts for the growth of bilateral ties with all the Balkan countries in various domains "political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural, for the improvement of collaboration in that part of Europe.

Summit dialogue plays a decisive role in stimulating Romania's relations with the other Balkan states. Conducted every time in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard, the talks between Romania's president and the Balkan heads of state concluded with important documents which opened highly favorable horizons to many-sided collaboration, and went down as outstanding contributions to the establishment of a climate of understanding in the area and on the continent.

Under the impact of this dynamic activity, Romania's economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations with those states have followed an ascending course, being underlain by the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. At a governmental level Romania concluded agreements and understandings with its partners that provide for the increase and diversification of economic exchanges apt to give stability and prospects to commercial bonds and deepen economic cooperation.

Intensely working for the development of bilateral collaboration with the other Balkan countries, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have shown consistent concern to step up many-sided collaboration among the states in the peninsula. Romania carries on intense, multilateral activity at a number of standing cooperation bodies, and contributed to the proper unfolding of several inter-Balkan meetings like the one held in Bucharest in 1982 which were devoted to cooperation in the economy, communications and telecommunications, transport, energy, raw materials and others. Romania has also made steady endeavors for the growth of inter-Balkan collaboration in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, science, culture, tourism and other spheres.

According to Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook, though in the Balkans there are states which have different social systems or belong to different military alliances, the lofty interests of the peoples in that part of Europe, their common aspirations and ideals make a productive, mutually advantageous collaboration fully possible. Moreover, in full accordance with the interests of the peoples in that area, Romania has militated for a political solution to the litigious issues which still exist among some of them. The RCP and the Romanian state consider it is in the interest of the Balkan countries that they should not let themselves be influenced by the tension reached on an international plane of late. On the contrary, they should strengthen their collaboration and work for the steady improvement of their relations.

Following the achievements and positive evolutions so far, President Nicolae Ceausescu suggested the calling of a Balkan summit as a highly important action apt to help achieve joint cooperation targets, goodneighborliness, understanding and security, which would positively bear on the climate in that part of Europe, on the political life of the continent.

Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu assess that the more marked cooperation, good neighborhood and understanding, the better the climate of mutual trust and security, which would naturally favor the transformation of the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases, the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone would fall within the context of general efforts for security and cooperation in Europe, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent, the building of a united Europe of peace and peaceful cooperation, of equality of rights of all states, whatever their social system.

While taking consistent action for a steppedup cooperation, for the consolidation of security and peace in the Balkans, promoting dialogue with all the states in the area, making multifarious constructive initiatimes, Romania favorably views the steps taken by the other Balkans states toward development, understanding, mutual confidence and collaboration.

#### Prudctive Summit Dialogue

Since the ninth RCP congress, Romania's ties of collaboration and good neighborliness with the other Balkan states have been strongly stimulated by the broad and productive summit dialogue conducted by President Nicoleae Ceausescu either in Bucharest or during his visits to states in the region.

--37 summit interviews with the People's Republic of Bulgaria  
--28 summits with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia  
--9 with the Hellenic Republic  
--9 with the Republic of Turkey.

One treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, 14 joint declarations, 2 solemn declarations, 5 long-term programs and agreements on economic and technical-scientific collaboration and 117 accords, understandings and conventions were concluded.

#### Active Participation in Manysided Balkan Meetings

Romania has also made an active contribution to the preparation and unfolding of several governmental meetings attended by the countries in the area, apt to help expand collaboration in highly significant spheres. Worth mentioning among them are:

--Experts' meeting in Ankara (1979) on collaboration in communications and telecommunications,  
--Experts' meeting in Sofia (1981) on transport,  
--Experts' meeting in Bucharest (1982) on energy and raw materials,  
--Experts' meeting in Belgrade (June 1984) on industrial cooperation,

Balkan experts' conference in Athens, in two stages, at the beginning of 1984, which approached questions related to the growth of manysided Balkan collaboration in politics, technology, science and security.

Annual conferences on Balkan tourism.

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ROMANIA

BRIEFS

PUNGAN MEETS UGANDA MINISTER--Bucharest AGERPRES 27 Jun 85--Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan, and J. M. Luuwilza-Kirunda, general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, looked into the stage attained by the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, in Bucharest. They agreed on measures for the development of the Romanian-Uganda cooperation in domains of joint interest. At the conclusion of the talks the two ministers signed the "protocol on a balanced trade between the governments of Romania and Uganda over the 1986-1987 period." /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0637 GMT 27 Jun 85/

ROMANIAN-MOROCCAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS--Bucharest AGERPRES 27 Jun 85--The proceedings of the fifth session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on Thursday, 27 June. The two delegations, led by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and Mohammed Kabbaj, minister of equipment, vocational and cadre training of the Kingdom of Morocco, analyse the current stage of Romanian-Moroccan economic relations, possibilities and ways of manysidedly developing these ties, expanding and diversifying bilateral goods exchanges. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Jun 85/

DELEGATION MEETS RCP'S FAZEKAS--Bucharest AGERPRES 27 Jun 85--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives, headed by Ji Long, vice president of the Federation, minister of light industry of the People's China, paid a friendship and swap of experience visit to Romania over 15-27 June. The Chinese delegation conducted talks at the Central Union of the Handicraft Cooperatives, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Timber and Building Materials and visited handicraft cooperatives as well as other economic and social units. At the conclusion of the visit the delegation called on Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0847 GMT 27 Jun 85/

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION OPENS--Bucharest AGERPRES 24 Jun 85--The works of the 15th session of the Romanian-Egyptian Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technological Cooperation started in Bucharest, on 24 June. The participants examine the stage and modalities of attaining the targets established at the commission's previous session, as well as the necessary measures for the further

development of the bilateral economic cooperation, for the diversification and expansion of the economic and commercial exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases. The delegations are headed by Cheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Kamal Ahmad Al-Ganzury, minister of planning and economic cooperation, chairman for Egypt. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1242 GMT 24 Jun 85/

SAO TOME DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 24 Jun 85--A delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principle, led by Tomas Dias da Coasta, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that movement, paid a visit to Romania. The delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Ministry of Oil and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. During a meeting with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, questions were approached related to the further development of the links between the two countries and parties. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 24 Jun 85/

NEW CAPE VERDE AMBASSADOR--On 17 June, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Alvaro Dantas Tavares, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cape Verde to the SR of Romania in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 85 p 5/

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--Bucharest AGERPRES 21 Jun 85--The instruments of ratification of the master agreement on the basic directions of economic, industrial and technoscientific cooperation between Romania and Greece, signed at top level in Athens, were exchanged in Bucharest, on 21 June 1985. The instruments of ratification were exchanged by Aurel Duma, minister, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dhimitrios Serbos, ambassador of Greece in Bucharest. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 21 Jun 85/

RECOVERY OF REUSABLE MATERIALS--Bucharest AGERPRES 20 Jun 85--The results scored over the last few years attest to the fact that the recovery and capitalization of reusable materials emerged as a major branch of activity of the Romanian economy. Scientific research is by now behind the development of 120 new recycling technologies. Moreover, 31 billion lei were invested for the building and commissioning of relevant units over the last few years alone. As a result, many other things, 28,082 thousand figure as received tons of steel, 3,331 thousand tons of pig iron, 401,000 tons of nonferrous metals, 5,226 thousand tyres, 41.7 thousand tons of polyethylene, 1,053.5 thousand of fabrics were recovered over 1981-1984. The recovery index with the principal reusable materials rose, in 1985, by 4 percent with fabrics, 7.2 percent with steel, 7.5 percent with elad, 15 percent with mineral oils and 20 percent with aluminium, up from 1984. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1047 GMT 20 Jun 85/

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC LINES--Bucharest AGERPRES 19 Jun 85--Works are in full progress on the 750-kv overhead electric line between the USSR, Romania and Bulgaria (extending on 153 km) and the 750/400 kv station at Isacea, the 400-kv Sitorman-Tulcea line, which is 106 km long, the Tintareni-Bulgaria line (106 km long) which will provide for a new interconnection between the electric grid

systems of the two countries, the 110-kv Iron Gates-cetate line (50-km long) and the 110-kv transformer station at Govora. /Excerpt/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 85/

SECONDARY ENERGY CAPITALIZATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 20 Jun 85--The action "3R" (recover, reuse, reshape) has gathered momentum in Romania, reaching all the economic structures and proving good results. The chemical combine of Tirnaveni announces that annually secondary resources are recovered there that amount to more than 20 million lei. The carbide furnaces have been added installations for the collection and purification of gas that then is used either as a raw material for the production of the formylic and oexalic acid or in other technological processes or to generate the steam needed by the combine. Another resource the combine capitalizes is the roastings. So far installations have been assembled that can recover the equivalent of 8,500 tons of conventional fuel and by the end of the year new ones will be commissioned apt to recover 4,000 tons of conventional fuel annually. Starting from a Romanian invention, experts of Tirnaveni built a gravity-vortex boiler that collects both heat and the dust in the roast gas. Annually it collects 240 tons of dust that then is used as a raw material. Local experts consider that owing to new measures, early next year its recovery capacity will go up to 37 million lei. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1409 GMT 20 Jun 85/

KARMAL THANKS CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: On behalf of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in expressing warm thanks to you, and through you to the Romanian people, for the sincere greetings conveyed on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the April Revolution. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and governments will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of our people and in the interest of peace and security throughout the world. Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 85 p 5/

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JEWISH DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES 21 Jun 85--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, received, on 21 June, a delegation of the Jewish Mutual International Organization (Joint), headed by Heinz Epler, chairman of the organization, who paid a visit to Romania. A talk which passed in a cordial atmosphere took place on the occasion. Prof Dr Saul Cohen, deputy chairman, and Ralph Goldman, honorary deputy chairman of Joint, and Moses Rosen, chief Rabbi of Romania's Mosaic denomination attended the interview. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 21 Jun 85/

CAPE VERDE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Bucharest AGERPRES 20 Jun 85--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on 20 June, Alvaro Dantas Tavares, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Cape Verde to Romania. In the ambassador's address, the resolve of his country's government is expressed to further work to consolidate and dynamize the relations between the Republic of Cape Verde and Romania, for the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation on multiple planes. The conviction is expressed that the deepening of these relations is to the benefit and in the interests of the two countries

and peoples, also serving the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations. In this address of reply, the Romanian head of state shows with satisfaction that durable relations of friendship and cooperation, based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect have developed between Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde, between the Romanian Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde. Emphasis is placed on Romania's resolve to dynamize and enrich the collaboration with the Republic of Cape Verde, mostly through the development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation, based on long-term and stable agreements. Romania's position on internal development is reiterated in the address and references made to Romania's support to and solidarity with the struggle of African peoples for the total eradication of colonialism, the defense and consolidation of their national independence and their free advancement on the road to economic and social progress. /Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 20 Jun 85/

ANDREI MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER--Bucharest AGERPRES 16 Jul 85--Tuesday, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met with Giordano Bruno Reffi, secretary of state for foreign and political affairs of the Republic of San Marino, now on a Romanian visit. On the occasion the sides talked about the development of the good relations between Romania and San Marino and exchanged views on topical international issues. /Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Jul 85/

CODREANU VISITS BURKINA FAS PRESIDENT--Ouagadougou (AGERPRES) 16 Jul 85--Messages of friendship were exchanged at Ouagadougou between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, head of the government. The exchange of messages took place during the call paid on Thomas Sankara by Gheorghe Codreanu, deputy minister of mining, chairman for Romania of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation between the two countries. The first session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation ended in Ouagadougou. The protocol of the session stipulates measures for the intensification of exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Burkina Faso in mining, building materials, transport and agriculture. /Text/ Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 16 Jul 85/

MESSAGE TO MONGOLIANS--The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, has sent a cable to Comrade Dumagiyin Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in which he conveys cordial congratulations on the Mongolian people's national day was well as best wishes for health and new successes in his work and that of the Mongolian Government. The cable expresses the conviction that through joint efforts the governments of the two countries will continue to contribute to implementing the decisions and understandings adopted at the highest level with regard to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia. /Text/ Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 85 p 5/

ENACHE MEETS FRELIMO CC SECRETARY--Maputo (AGERPRES), 27 Jun 85--Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council of Romania, met with Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO, chairman for Mozambique in the Romanian-Mozambique Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation. During the interview the sides informed mutually of the leading current preoccupations of the two parties and countries and looked into the stage attained by the development of the bilateral relationships. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0620 GMT 27 Jun 85/

OPREA MEETS IMF DIRECTOR--Bucharest AGERPRES, 24 Jun 85--On Monday, 24 June, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received L. A. Whittome, director of the European Department of the International Monetary Fund, now visiting Romania. Questions related to the financial-banking relations between Romanian financial organs and the European Department of the IMF were discussed on the occasion. Petre Gigea, Romanian minister of finance, attended the interview. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 24 Jun 85/

COMMUNIST PARTIES HOLD TALKS--Bucharest, 20 Jul (SANA)--A meeting was held here yesterday between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Ghassan Abu Tawq, chairman of the Ba'th Party Control and Inspection Committee, and representatives of the Romanian Communist Party led by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, member of the party's Political Executive Committee and chairman of the party's Central Auditing Commission. /Name and titles as received/ The meeting was attended by Haytham Barakat, Syria's ambassador to Romania. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Abut Tawq conveyed the greetings of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party. Comrade Dobrescu asked that the Romanian president's thanks and greetings be conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad. During the meeting, talks concerned relations between the two parties and countries and ways to promote them. /Text/ /Damascus SANA in Arabic 1236 GMT 20 Jul 85/

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--Cairo AGERPRES, 10 Jul 85--President Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt received Ion Cozma who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to that country. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 10 Jul 85/

CEAUSESCU BIRTHPLACE ENSEMBLE WINS AWARD--Berne AGERPRES, 14 Jul 85--As part of the events dedicated to the International Youth Year, an International Youth Festival was held in Zurich where the Romanian youth was represented by the "Calusul" folk ensemble of Scornicesti /Ceausescu's Birthplace/ that was awarded the festival's Diploma of Honor. /Excerpt/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 14 Jul 85/

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALTA--President of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, received Constantin Tudor, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romanian to Malta. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 85 p 6/

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT--To his Excellency Mr Saddam ~~.....~~, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad. On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq, I take pleasure in extending to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warmest greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness and peace and progress to the friendly Iraqi people. I express my belief that the relations of friendship and close cooperation existing between our countries will continue to develop even more in the interest of and for the benefit of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples and the general cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 85 p 5

RECEPTION AT BRITISH EMBASSY--Bucharest AGERPRES, 14 Jun 85--Marking the national day of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest Philip McKearney, gave a reception on 14 June. Attending were Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, ministers, representatives of central institutions, men of letters and artists. Participating were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1721 GMT 14 Jun 85

CEAUSESCU GREETS HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT--To Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest. I extend to you best wishes on your re-election to the position of chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. I take this opportunity to reiterate the conviction that the bilateral relations of friendship and good neighborliness will record an upward course, to the benefit of our countries and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 85 p 1

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW--Warsaw, AGERPRES 24 Jun 85--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, arrived in Warsaw to attend the works of the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, by other officials. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 24 Jun 85

RCP CONGRESS BOOK PRINTED--A book containing the documents of the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party was put out in Budapest. The book includes the report read by the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the speech he made at the closing of the congress' works, the congress resolution and the composition of the higher party organs. The CC of the HSWP's message to the congress is also printed. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 18 Jul 85

SOMALI PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--Bucharest AGERPRES 17 Jul 85--A parliamentary delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic, headed by Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, chairman of the People's Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on 17 July, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation further includes deputies Mohamed Dire Mohamed and Harad Farah Nur. The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies. /Text/ /Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 17 Jul 85

STADIUM STAMPEDE--Bucharest, 12 Jul (AFP)--At least seven people are thought to have died when youngsters assembled in a stadium at Ploiesti, Romania, stampeded for shelter from a storm, according to an informed source today. The incident took place around 20 June, the source said. The death occurred when the crowd rushed the exits, the source said. The youngsters were at a meeting of an artistic/political club organized by Poet Adrian Paunescu, editor in chief of the weekly magazine FLACARA. Romanian authorities have not mentioned any such incident. Ploiesti is 60 km (40 miles) north of Bucharest, the capital. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 12 Jul 85/

PCE'S IGLESIAS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE--To Comrade Gerardo Iglesias, PCE general secretary: The anniversary of your birthday gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm greetings and wishes for good health, and to the PCE I wish new successes in the struggle to fulfill the Spanish working people's aspirations for peace, democracy and wellbeing. I express my conviction that the good relations established between our parties will further develop in the interest of both our parties, peoples and countries and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. /Text/ /Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 85 p 5/

KING'S LETTER TO ROMANIAN LEADER--Mohamed Kabbaj, minister of equipment and vocational and cadre training, was received by President Nikolay Ceausescu of Romania this morning in Bucharest and handed him a letter from His Majesty King Hassan II. The Romanian president told Mohamed Kabbaj, who was accompanied by His Majesty's Ambassador in Bucharest, about his continuous determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Morocco and Romania, and his hope to welcome his majesty in Bucharest in order to reinforce cooperation between the two countries and their deeprooted friendship. /Text/ /Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 85/

WRITER-CAMPAIGNER ALLOWED TO EMIGRATE--Frankfurt, 25 Jul (DPA)--The Romanian writer and human rights campaigners, Dorin Tudoran (40) has emigrated from Bucharest to Rome with his family. This was confirmed by the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) today in Frankfurth. The author, who came to Italy with his wife and daughter, left the Romanian Writers' Union and the Communist Party a few years ago. The family has been seeking permission to emigrate to the West since the summer of 1984. Tudoran was immediately isolated from the outside world as a result, according to the IGFM. In April Tudoran began a hunger strike to try and gain permission to emigrate. Recently a number of prominent writers from the FRG and European MPS campaigned for Tudoran. The general secretary of the interantional PEN organization, Alexander Blokh, intervened in the case by sending atelegram to the Romanian President Ceausescu. The IGFM also announced that--a few days before the start of the CSCE foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki--the Orthodox priest Gheorge Calciu will also be allowed to emigrate shortly. The priest has already spent around 2 decades in political detention and was released early in August 1984 after 5 years of imprisonment. /Text/ /Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 25 Jul 85/

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YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN YOUTH LEADERSHIP CHANGES DISCUSSED

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr 85 pp 44-45

[Article by Zeljko Kruselj: "A Change in the SSOH Leadership:  
Lessons from an Extended Mandate"]

[Text] If, in the past few years, the youth organization has decisively and even "boldly" abandoned rigid forum-like structures, then by May 1986, the newly elected leadership will have to prepare a new congress which will be different from any previous congresses.

We cannot recall when a youth organization has been so discussed, written about and passionately judged, as in the last 2 and 1/2 years. This time period is hardly coincidental, it covers the recently completed mandate of the Presidency of the Republican Conference of the Croatian Socialist Youth League (RK SSOH).

Stipe Oreskovich, a well-educated sociologist and keen observer, possessing a sharp tongue, and a less than patient disposition, has served as the ideologue, and as of December 1983, as President of the RK SSOH. The press has regularly and extensively covered his numerous and often controversial positions. Beyond a doubt, the youth organization has decisively and even "boldly" abandoned its rigid forum-like structures under his leadership, and has presented itself as a real force (!?), which society must rely upon more than ever in its future development. The logical apex of such deliberations is the youth leadership's recent demand for the younger generation to quickly and urgently assume one-third of the total power in our political system. Such a "public offer" was immediately judged by the public as being unfounded "leftist phrases", which disregard the entirety and complexity of social relationships, leading them into a traditional generational conflict. In other words, the above demands and operational methods would have been more appropriate for the former Communist Youth League type of organization, not for today's broad, front-oriented League of Socialist Youth. In a similar manner, Oreskovic's option that if

the interests of the younger generation are abandoned a social conflict could ensue, , initiated precisely by the younger generation, is also challenged.

Unfortunately, despite all the uproar within the republican leadership, the situation in basic youth organizations has not substantially changed. In schools, colleges, factories and local communities, precisely where young people's key quality of life and work interests are realized, the organization has remained inert and somewhat disinterested, performing, for the most part, ceremonial functions. It is troubling that not even the public discussion of democratization relations within the SSOH has been conducted in all basic youth organizations, even though this activity has become far more important in recent years.

Today it is a totally thankless task to give black or white evaluations of the republican youth forum for the action undertaken when the socio-economic conditions under which it acted are taken into consideration. The economic crisis undeniably reached its zenith in precisely the last 2 to 3 years, and as a result many issues and reconsideration have opened up. How has this republic's youth organizations used this? Most of all, unlike what was done in the past, it issued its own judgments on all vital measures of economic policy. The most attention and invective was directed, naturally, toward the long-term program, the republican leadership put forth, and the delegates usually unanimously accepted, criticism of the ideology of "exports" and the ideology of "debt repayment", because they could be simply defined as a "sale on resources" (as well as on the work force and the material basis of production), but "without achieving any new quality". Therefore, through the youth press they sharply challenged the monetarist policy measures, especially devaluation of the dinar and real interest rates.

The open dilemmas in economic development rapidly led the youth league officials to the conclusion that it would be impossible to realize any more serious role for the SSO in the political system without its own "self-consolidation". This meant that in the face of difficult problems the younger generation could not exist any longer in a disorganized fashion, with its existing program which responds to a social rather than a socio-political organization. The RK SSOH's activity was directed from the start, therefore, toward just one strategic goal - for the organization in today's crisis conditions to find strength and impetus for gaining and continued development of its own political and programmatic identity.

Consequently, an analysis was conducted of the daily activity of local, communal and republican SSOH conferences, and their presidencies. This undeniably showed that the immediate concerns

of the organizations were with peripheral issues, such as ceremonies, demonstrations, outings, cadre elections, the Stafeta relay, and the gathering of secondary resources. It also showed that political-executive bodies, passing over real needs, tended to act in behalf of the youth organization, commissions, and sections. The RK SSOH offered the so-called mini-program as a concrete solution to such a situation. This called for all electoral levels to give priority to the solution of issues central to the younger generations, first of all the transformation of schooling, employment, positions in the work process, distribution and housing construction.

#### Polemical Blind Alley

It was quickly shown that the SSO was not even organizationally suited to meeting the needs of the younger generation. The idea of a necessary democratization of relationships was imposed upon all organizing levels. Precisely this platform for changes shook-up the organization and was crucial to the future sequence of events. Even though, at the June 1984 Republican conference meeting, Oreskovic persistently claimed that the suggested concept was not just "somebody's idol whim", it remained clear that talking about democratization did not mean talking about democratic methods. In the first place, the text remained within a very narrow circle of youth professionals, and attempts were made to find "backing" among influential individuals outside of youth organizations. The stormy discussion about the concept of changes naturally lend to certain polarizations within the SSOH. In public this was particularly apparent in the polemics between Oreskovic and Goran Radman, then with the president of the Federal youth. While Oreskovic stated that only his suggested concept was a real qualitative step forward, Radman explained that the "goals desired could deteriorate", because the functioning of the SSO would not be founded upon basic organizations, but would rely too much on the interest-building forms of organizing and on the newly proposed unwieldy programmatic-electoral conferences. Therefore, Radman was certain that this would "risk elitism" as the result of the "unrealized working-class character of the SSO".

Seeing that continued arguments were not leading anywhere, the Central Committee of the League of Communists commission on activities of Communists among youth had to get involved. The long and involved joint work on the concept of changes showed that they actually did touch on "the right" problems, but that the suggested solutions really were not adequate tasks or methods of action for the youth organization. The next text of changes, later adopted after public discussion in the youth organization, was free of anything that in practice could challenge the class

essence or organizing. Thus the Party commission, against its will, took over the thankless task of "correcting" the radicalist demands of the youth leadership.

Because the organization was only concerned with itself, the mandate of the RK SSOH Presidency was extended for an additional 6 months, which it used to unsparingly criticize the "pragmatism" and "anti-ideological nature" of individual cadres, who through their positions "had a destructive impact upon the identity of the organization". Aside from this verbal internal "realignment" of membership, the republican leadership paid exceptional attention to the ideological struggle. Never has a single session of this youth forum been marked so distinctly by such a flood of fault-finding, petite bourgeoisie and even more important, by such clerico-nationalism and bourgeois-liberal short-cuts as were being offered society at that moment of crisis. The mistakes of "democratically" disposed humanists were warned of, as not understanding that "even democracy is a class idea, which has no room for two kinds of power". Therefore, according to Oreskovic, this misunderstood class character of democracy could lead to an absurdity allowing activity on the part of reactionary forces, and justification within a "democratic dialogue". Such a critical evaluation of the dialogue achieved in our society is rarely heard in the forums of other front organizations. Precisely these issues and visions of the role of the SSO in the political system brought about inflammatory and trumped-up charges among individuals in the Croatian and Slovenian republican youth leadership, and especially in the press whose interests these same functionaries stubbornly protected.

#### Unscathed?

As was often apparent, the RK SSOH Presidency devoted exceptional attention to the public media. After coming to the conclusion that POLIT, as the spokesman of the SSOH, was neither ideologically nor conceptually responsive to their needs, in 1983 the republican leadership made radical changes in the journal's personnel. Individuals sharing their own particular slant were brought in. By building its own concepts on top of the polemics and ideological short-cuts of well-known public and cultural writers, usually from different milieus, POLET experienced a dizzying publishing leap. Even more interesting, the youth leadership and Journalistic Publishing Council gave it unreserved political and material support in all its endeavors in proclaiming it the "force behind the ideo-political enabling of young people." Consequently, it can be justifiably said that POLET not only never had a critical approach toward the highest youth forum, perhaps for the first time since it began publishing, but that it was a very favorable "litmus-test" for

the moods and spiritual state of that same leadership. Along the same lines, OMALDINSKA RADIO and STUDENTSKI LIST were subject to sharp criticism this year and last, due to their ideological "neutrality", and for having given space to certain "objectionable" people. The attempts by certain cadres to make changes in them was not too fruitful, and risked the danger that when this leadership leaves the scene, old polemics and an undesired accountability would be re-opened.

What tasks face the new leadership elected last Thursday? It should be stated that the only leadership along with the cooperation of the Party commission clearly delineated directions for further activity, despite the dilemmas which frequently confronted it. Through democratization of relations within the SSOH, the organization has become significantly more mobile, by settling the ballast of disproportionate mechanical decisions transmitted from other socio-political organizations.

The next 365 days, which is as long as the mandate of the new leadership will probably last, will be devoted solely to priority tasks as soon as the political action program is adopted.

All actions undertaken will be directed toward preparing for next year's republican congress. At the above-mentioned programmatic-electoral conference the Croatian youth organization unanimously agreed that this congress would be held 6 months before the previously set date, which means at the beginning of May 1986. This is also how much shorter the new leadership's mandate will be. It is far more important that the youth are not prepared to calmly wait for all the other socio-political community elections to pass, as well as the Trade Union and Party Congress, only then for the SSO like a "slow-moving train" to discuss the situation and wait 4 more years for their chance.

Can any continuity between the old and new leadership be discussed? Has the organization really emerged from all the above ordeals unscathed and "more unified than ever"? When programmatic tasks are in question, this certainly is the case. However a different, more open method of work, and a different internal communications organization can be justifiably expected. It is doubtful that the new president, Vlado Matijasic, a 27 year old economist from Rijeka, as well as the rest of the past electoral period's exponents, will engage in "complex schemes", and confrontations involving goals far removed from the interests of the younger generation and its organization.

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